

The Renaissance - day 1

Entrance task: Join a table with a notecard and discuss the question on the card. Be prepared to share your answers.

Today: What was the Renaissance and why did it begin on the Italian peninsula

Homework: Ch. 12-2



1. What does the term **Renaissance** mean? When, where, why?
2. Why did the Renaissance **begin** in the Italian city states?
3. How did **Florence** defy its geography and flourish despite an inland location?
4. What was the **political** situation of the Italian peninsula at the time of the Renaissance?
5. **Who** participated in and enjoyed the period of the Renaissance?



Ch. 12 all.notebook



Map 12.1 The Italian City-States, ca. 1494
Chapter 12, *A History of Western Society*, Eleventh Edition
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Page 361

Middle Ages

Church was the centerpiece of life

Group was important

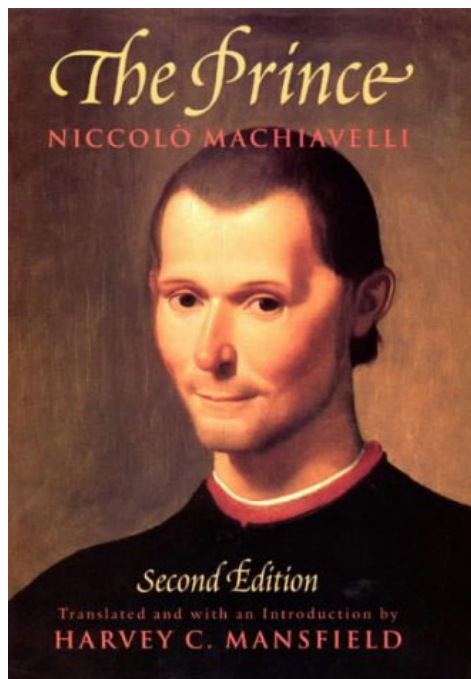
Everywhere

Renaissance

Enjoy life now and worry about heaven later

Individual was valued

Occurred in urban areas



Machiavelli, from Florence, wrote his political treatise in 1513 and it was published in 1532 as advice for how the Italian peninsula could be unified.



Girolamo Savonarola (1452-1498)

Dominican friar

Preached in Florence

Warned of worldly lifestyle

"Bonfires of the vanities"

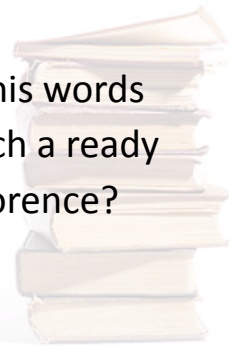


A Sermon of Savonarola



1. What does he tell Florentines they must do and what will be their reward if they follow his instructions?

2. Why might his words have found such a ready audience in Florence?



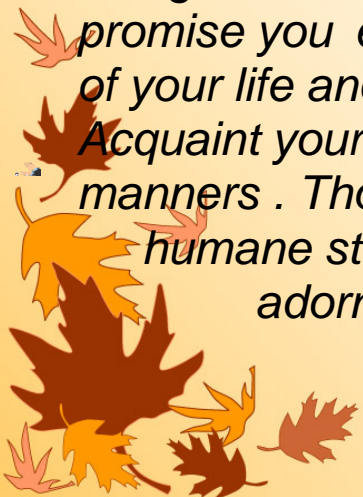
Homework: Ch. 12-2



Renaissance - day 2 Intellectual change

Entrance task: Discuss with your neighbors the ways in which the following passage expresses the Renaissance.

I beg you take care. Add a little every day and gather things in. Remember that these studies promise you enormous prizes both in the conduct of your life and the fame and glory of your name. Acquaint yourself with what pertains to life and manners . Those things that are called humane studies because they perfect and adorn man.



Humanism

A program of study designed by the Italians that emphasized the critical study of Latin and Greek literature with the goal of understanding human nature.

Secularism

Refers to the emphasis on the non-religious material here and now world

Individualism

Emphasis on the accomplishments and achievements of the individual genius - a stark contrast to medieval attitudes and a key component of humanism

Renaissance - day 2

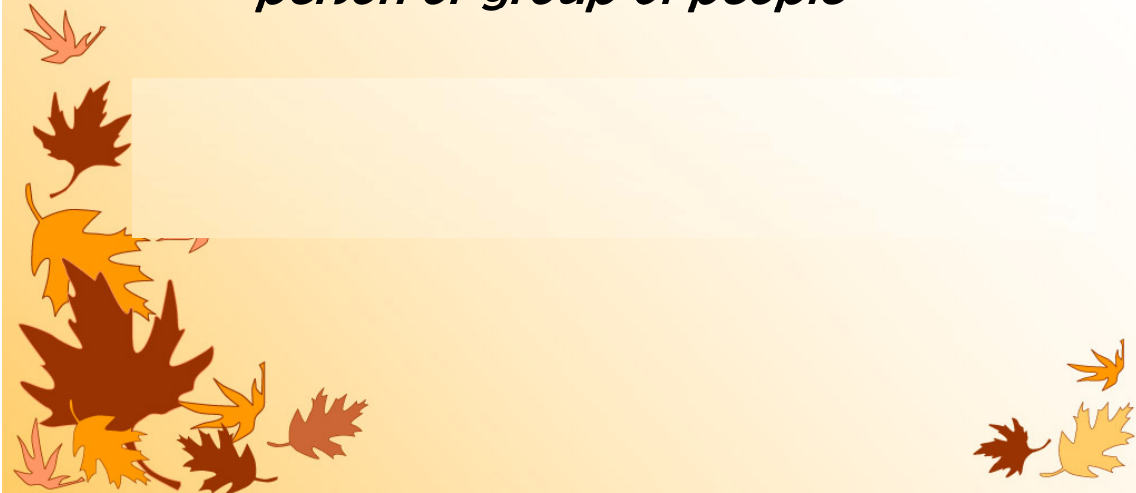
Entrance task: Think: How would a Renaissance person describe a "good person?"

Today: Intellectual hallmarks of the Renaissance
- Humanism, Secularism, Individualism

Homework: Ch. 12-3 - Renaissance Art

What does it mean "to discuss?"

~ to talk about something with another person or group of people



Traits of a good discussion

- ~ Speakers and listeners make eye contact*
- ~ All members are attentive and on task*
- ~ Comments often build on those of others*
- ~ Body language demonstrates interest*



Socratic Seminar

Castiglione - *The Book of the Courtier* (1528)
p. 24-25 in Study Guide

What are the characteristics of
a "good" man?
Are those traits timeless?



Homework: Ch. 12-3 Christian Humanism

Renaissance - Day 3

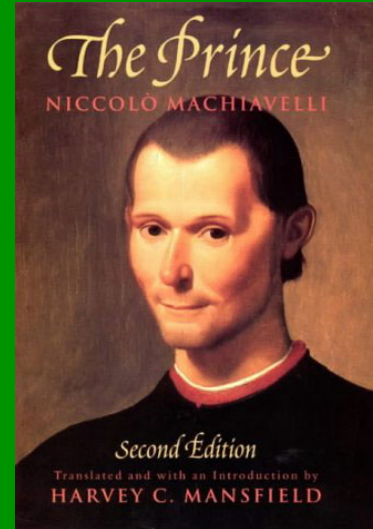
Machiavelli &

Christian Humanism

Entrance task: THINK: Machiavelli's name is often used as a synonym for evil. How accurate do you feel that assessment is?

Today's topic: Machiavelli & Christian Humanism

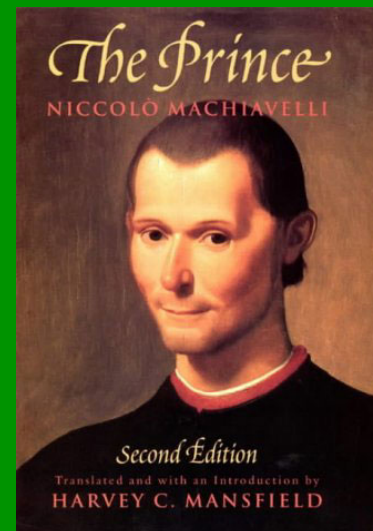
Homework: Ch.12-4
Renaissance Art
& the Artist



The Prince = The Practical Politician

Read the excerpt and highlight his advice.

With a partner, try to match a historical figure with each bit of advice you've listed.



Machiavellian Advice	Leader



Northern culture & scholarly traditions

- The education system in the north was traditional and not developed for art as in Italy, where wealthy families were trying to become nobles
- Northern universities specialized in theology rather than secular teachings

Northern Humanism

- * Strongly religious in focus
- * Unlike Italians, they did not consider themselves descendants of the Roman Empire
- * Less accepting of pagan and classical ideals

Christian Humanism



They believed that society & the church could be improved through study of early church writings rather than Greek and Roman writings.



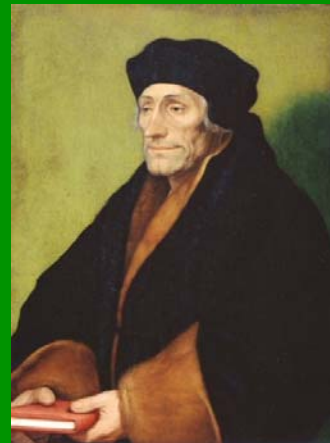
Sir Thomas More
1478-1535

Christian verses Pagan Humanism

- ★ Christian humanists of the north studied the Hebrew and Greek texts of the Bible to deepen their understanding of Christianity and to restore its moral vitality

Erasmus of Rotterdam 1466-1536

- ★ *In Praise of Folly*
- ★ *Handbook of a Christian Knight*



Sir Thomas More

1478-1535



★ *Utopia*

Christian Humanism



How would they feel
about Machiavelli's
political views?



Sir Thomas More
1478-1535

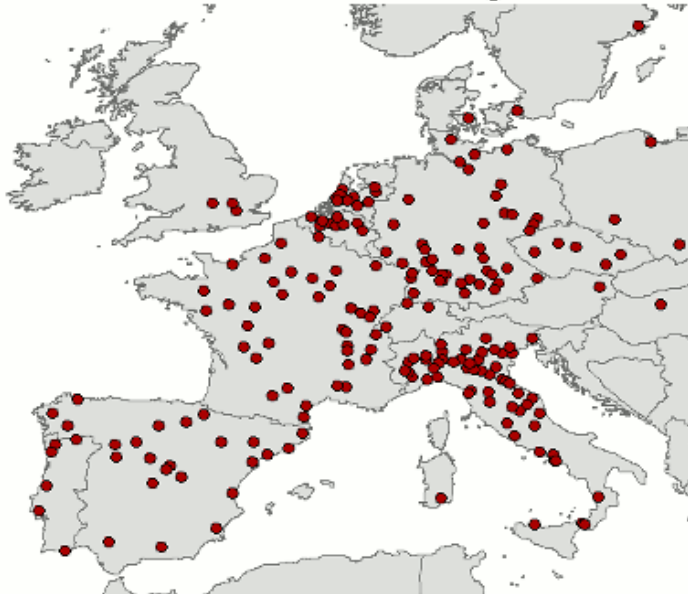
A: Cities with Printing in 1450



D: Cities with Printing in 1480



F: Cities with Printing in 1500



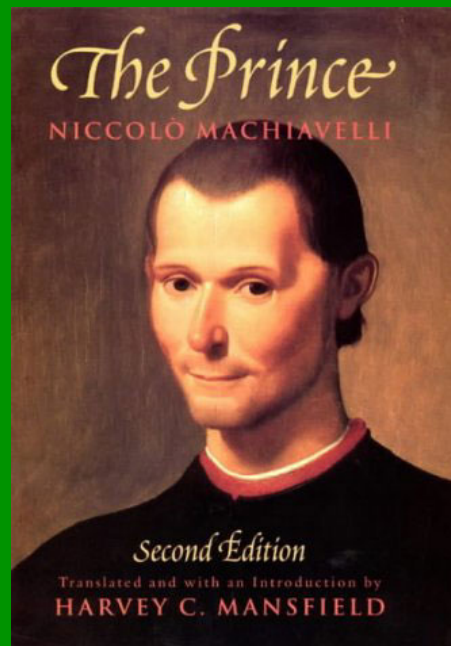
- * Literacy increased
- * Books became less expensive and more available
- * Pamphlets for instruction, education, propaganda

Exit Task:

Write a response to the following statement:

Machiavelli's advice to rulers was a reflection of the time in which he lived.

Homework - Ch. 12-4 Renaissance Art & the Artist



Powerpoint on Renaissance Art

Social Hierarchies

Entrance task

Think about 3 ways in which Renaissance life differed from life in the Middle Ages.

Objectives

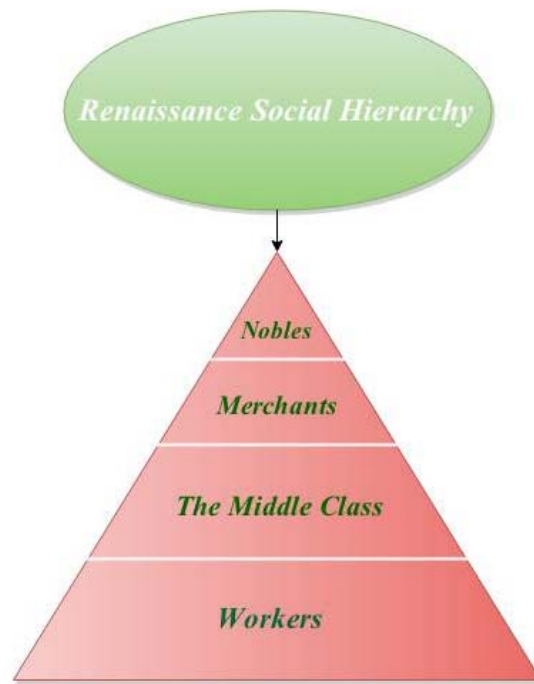
1. Describe the social changes that took place during this period
2. Describe the impact of the Renaissance on women and black Africans
3. Describe the family life of the Renaissance period

Today's agenda

1. QUIZ
2. Discuss homework
3. Readings on the family

Homework

Review



Readings

Document sets: 321-324

Read each of the excerpts in this set and answer the following:

- A. What Renaissance characteristics are evident in Nicolo Nicoli?
- B. According to Battista Guarino, what should the well-educated Renaissance scholar know?
- C. What is the thesis of the excerpt of Laura Cereta? Is she biased? Why or why not?
- D. Explain how this excerpt supports the concept of humanism.
- E & F: What are the criticisms of the teachers described in these two excerpts?

No Homework



New Monarchs

Think: What does Tina Turner's song have to do with monarchs who rule with Machiavellian methods?

What's love got to do with it

Homework - Ch. 12-6

Test on Thursday
Short answers due Friday

New monarchs – strong monarchies that developed in the 15th century by using **Machiavellian** tactics to solidify power

- Enlisted middle class support and promised peace in exchange for power (middle class agreed)
- Worked for the will and welfare of the people
- Proclaimed hereditary legitimacy
- Hired standing armies

- * **Machiavellian**
- * **Taxation** – to provide efficient rule
- * **Taming the aristocracy/nobility**— Not equal with other aristocrats
Forming alliances with the middle class
- * **Codifying laws and creating courts**— Established royal courts that applied more uniform laws.
- * **Controlling warfare**—standing armies
- * **Early bureaucracy and officials**— Employ agencies, committees, representative bodies, and councils to assist in implementing royal authority.
- * **Religious control**— Often imposed their religion on the state.

In groups, read the excerpt on your new monarch and note features that demonstrate the "new monarch" actions of the individual.

Louis XI

Henry VII

Ferdinand and Isabella

France:

Louis XI – r. 1461-1483

* The Spider King

- * destroyed enemy family
- * wanted an unchallenged monarch
- * broke promises
- * bribed enemies (Edward IV)
- * privileges for obedient people
- * large standing army



picasaweb.google.com

England:

Henry VII – r 1399-1413

- * Gained throne via **War of the Roses**
- * Declared himself king, charged others with treason for opposing him
- * Married for political reasons
- * Heavy taxation
- * Promoted economic prosperity
- * Star Chamber - court for enemies that used torture



<http://www.tudor.vc/tudor/harritudur.html>

Spain:

Ferdinand & Isabella – r. 1474-1516

- Marriage combined Aragon & Castile
- Catholic Church was a strong force & used to centralize power
 - The Inquisition
 - Reconquista



France:

Charles VII – r. 1422-1461

- From the House of Valois
- Made the Church subject to the state
- Expelled the British from France, strengthened royal finances, reformed the justice system, and remodeled the army.



Homework

Ch. 12-6

**Test on Thursday
Short answers due
Friday**

